



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

THOUGHTS UPON FEEDING WITH HAY AND MIXED PROVENDER.

When hay and grain are plenty and cheap, we Yankees trouble ourselves very little about the peculiar value of their nutritive qualities. We push the hay into the rack, and pour the grain into the provender dish, without stint, and without caring about its peculiar properties, or the comparative nutritive qualities of the several grains used. When the hay crop is cut short, and grain comes at a high price in the market, then we begin to enquire into the economy of this or that kind of feed. This enquiry, we give to say, is most generally prompted more to save our crops than from any inherent desire to enlighten ourselves in regard to the philosophical qualities of the feed we use. We care more for our pockets than for our brains, in this particular.

A common observer, who feeds farm stock any length of time, will learn that almost every kind of food given them will have peculiar results. Take the different kinds of hay, for instance. That composed of the *carex* or *sedge* grasses—brakes and polydora from our bog lands—given to cattle, will afford but little fattening material or muscular matter, and will render them either too sluggish. Sheep, however, will live on it better and longer than horned cattle. Now, feed cattle with the joint rush, or nightgale, as it is called, (the *Equisetum* of botanists,) which may, and generally does, grow in the lower part of the same bog, but where the water stands in a shoal, stagnant condition, and you see almost the reverse result. The muscles begin to fill out, the coat becomes more lively and glossy, the bowels become lax, and the milk of the cows increases in quantity.

Now, there is no particular appearance of either to the eye that will lead us to judge what would be the peculiar effects of each when fed to cattle. These effects are only ascertained by the experiment of feeding out, and why or wherefore such results take place can only be certainly determined by careful chemical analysis.

We see some such difference in the results of feeding cattle and horses with the different kinds of upland hay. That made from clover has a different effect upon cattle and horses from that made from some of the ordinary grasses, such as red top, herdsgrass, &c. The clover, being coarser and more bulky, distends the stomach more fully, and has a more relaxing action on the bowels than that made from herdsgrass, red top, &c., pound for pound.

Hay that contains "white weed," or "ox eye daisy," as some call it, has some action as clover. Now farmers have become acquainted with these facts, without knowing exactly the why or the wherefore. If this "why and wherefore" were truly known, a good deal of advantage might sometimes be obtained from the knowledge.

For instance, if circumstances compelled you to feed your cattle much on bog hay, and you knew exactly what it lacked in order to enable it to bring about the same results that feeding on herdsgrass or clover hay would, you might probably add some other material by which the desired result would be obtained.

This species of knowledge is well illustrated by using the different kinds of grain for provender. An observing farmer found that when he fed his horse on oats only, his muscles seemed to swell out, and he was lively and strong. When he fed him on corn only, he found that he became more covered with fat, which, filling in around the muscles, caused him to look more plump and round—that he was strong, but more dull, or less lively.

The chemist, by his analysis of these two grains, finds that there is most carbonaceous or fat forming material in the corn, and most nitrogenous, or muscular, or in other words, flesh making material in the oats. The farmer, learning this fact, says, "I can make it right now," and so he had his corn and oats ground together, and fed the mixture to his horse. By so doing, he became noted for having handsome horses. They were muscular, fat, strong, and lively.

A true knowledge of these things makes the feeding of cattle not only pleasant and satisfactory to the reasoning power, but also profitable in a pecuniary point of view.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
We believe from what we can gather in conversation with farmers, that the time is near at hand when we shall have a State Agricultural Society in Maine. Some eighteen or twenty States of the Union have already incorporated, and such societies into action within their limits, and have as yet seen no reason to regret the move, on the contrary great benefits begin to be derived from them.

The banner of last week approves the idea of having one commenced in Maine, as follows: "There seems to be a general desire on the part of the people of Maine, that there should be a State Agricultural Society. Other members of the confederacy have founded them, and the results have been most satisfactory. They are a benefit to the great branch of industry they profess to foster. By stimulating the circulation of knowledge, they excite a most laudable ambition among the people; they display attractive spectacles, and most unobtainable occasions of relaxation, and they seem to promote the best feelings of those who attend them. A State Society in Maine is very desirable. It ought to be in some central place, with permanent buildings and grounds adapted to its purposes; we second the proposition of the Farmer; and when it is organized, count us in as one of its members and friends."

THE CURELLO AGAIN.

We suppose it is no harm to talk about this little mischievous plum destroyer, in his absence. He is now safely stowed away in his winter quarters, where he will sleep till the plum trees wake up and put on their summer dress, when he will wake up too, and take possession of them as his own peculiar domain, and use up the plums to his liking.

But what we wished to say at this time, is something in regard to the success of the mode of destroying the curello, by Mr. Matthews, of Cohasset, Ohio. It will be remembered that we published in the spring, statements from that gentleman, purporting that he had discovered an effectual method of warding off the attacks of these insects and saving the plum crop entire. He proposed that a committee appointed by several Horticultural Societies, should make trial of his method, and if found to be effectual he would make it known to the public, for a valuable consideration.

The committee was chosen last spring by several societies. Mr. M. made known to them his process, and they made trial of it during the past spring and summer. This committee have reported in part. They say that the mode recommended has been successful so far as tried, but they deem it proper to give it another trial during another plum season, before they render in a final verdict for or against it.

This is reasonable and prudent. If, after severe and careful trial, it should be found a sure preventive of the ravages of this little scourge among our plums, Mr. M. will be entitled to the thanks of all cultivators, and a generous bonus besides.

OFFICERS OF THE WEST SOMERSET AG. SOCIETY.
The following are the officers of this Society, elected at their annual meeting, for the current year:—

President—Wm. R. Flint, Esq.
Vice President—Wm. W. Waugh.
Secretary and Treasurer—Wm. Lancaster.
Trustees—Nathan Weston, James G. Waugh, Rufus Bixby, S. W. Tinkham, G. W. Blackwell.

James G. Waugh, of Starks, was chosen Member of the Board of Agriculture.

CHEAP AND EXCELLENT CANDLES.

MR. HOLCOMB.—The following receipt I copied from a newspaper, some twelve months since. I have tried it twice, and find it all that it is cracked up to be. I have no doubt that it would have been worth more than \$20 to me if I had known it twenty years ago. Most farmers have a surplus of stale fat and dirty grease, which can be made into good candles at a trifling expense.

I kept both tallow and lard candles through the last summer, the lard candles standing the heat best, and burning quite as well, and giving as good a light as the tallow ones. I have never seen it in the New England Farmer: perhaps it has been published there, notwithstanding.

I submit the following directions for making good candles from lard: For 12 lbs. of lard, take 1 lb. of saltpetre and 1 lb. of alum; mix them and pulverize them; dissolve the saltpetre and alum with a gill of boiling water; pour the compound into the lard before it is quite all melted; stir the mixture until it boils; skim off what rises; let it simmer until the water is all boiled out, or till it ceases to throw off steam; pour the lard as soon as it is done, and clean the boiler while it is hot. If the candles are to be run, you may commence immediately; if to be dipped, let the lard cool first to a cake, and then treat it as you would tallow. Respectfully yours,
ALANSON PARKER.
[New England Farmer.]

VENTILATION OF STABLES. We have sometimes speculated as to which stable is most inimical to the health and comfort of horses, the one with an inch between each plank in the floor, a hole in the door, a clapboard off one side and a broken window in the other, with a leaky roof, or a small, tightly built one, without any means of ventilation. Unfortunately there are too many of each class in all sections of the country. But the number is, we trust, yearly getting less. See to it, however, you who have had energy enough to build a neat, good, substantial barn, that from lack of judicious ventilation your horses are not as much injured in eyes and lungs from the lack of good air and the constant exhalation of noxious vapors, as they would be in other respects in the tumble-down barn of your neighbor SMITHLESS.

[Rural New Yorker.]

THE RULE OF THREE. There are exceptions to every rule but the rule of three; that is never changed. As your income is to your expenditure, so will the amount of your debts be to your cash on hand and consequent ability to meet them. If you allow your vanity to lead you into extravagance, you must rely on something else to take you out of it; either a rich relation or the sheriff's writ. Your furniture may be less showy than that of your neighbor, but never mind. Better are cane-bottomed chairs and mahogany tables that are paid for, than spring cushions and marble mantles on note of six months. Your coat may be less fashionably than your neighbor's, and while he is driven by a liveried coachman you may be riding shank's horse; but remember there is a time for balancing the books, and every purse has got a bottom. So economize, and always remember the rule of three.

MILK IN BREED. I have more objections than one to milk in bread, but the most serious is, that persons of advanced age, who are in the daily use of milk-made bread, will be expected to suffer from an over supply of caseous or bony matter, and particularly if their kidneys be affected. Bread should always be made with water, and when so made it is suitable for the aged and the young, the sick and the well. And for so our milk, a microscopic view would, I presume, present additional arguments against its use. [Water Cure Journal.]

No barn can be kept warm where the underpinning is loose, and the wind sweeps under the doors. Roofs should be made tight, and the barn close, where the animals stand.

WEST SOMERSET AG. SOCIETY.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

On Drought Oxen.

Your committee were highly pleased with the number and quality of the oxen exhibited, also with the spirit and gentle bearing of the several competitors, showing a commendable skill and thorough knowledge in the art of training oxen for draft, which could not be outdone. The trials were so well conducted, and so nearly equal, that your committee had considerable anxiety in awarding the premiums, but have come to the conclusion that George Ladd, of Starks, is entitled to the first premium, having hauled the largest load, John Bray, of Anson, the second, and Orrin W. Gration, of Starks, the third, the two last having hauled the largest load in proportion to the size of oxen.

Your committee were particularly well pleased with oxen exhibited by Perry Moore, D. M. Lane, Elijah Hilton, George W. Blackwell, and Wm. H. Metcalf, as worthy of commendation. There was but one yoke of draft steers entered, these were entered by John Burns, of Madison, and they are entitled to the first premium. Your committee are very sorry that there had not been more competitors in this department, as from the number of fine specimens on the ground, there must have been some good hauling.

B. F. DINSMORE.

On Sheep.

The committee on sheep having attended to the duty assigned them, submit the following report:—

The number of sheep exhibited for examination was large, exceeding that of any previous year, both in number and quality. There were twelve entries made, five of bucks, and seven of ewes. One would have been pushed from the crowd gathered in and about the sheep-pen, that every body was committee on sheep, and making due examination; your committee, however, by dint of hard pushing and bunting, succeeded after a while, in casting a sheep's eye at some of them. Mr. Ephraim Cragin presented a full blood French Merino buck and ewe. Mr. B. F. Dinsmore also presented a full blood French Merino buck and two ewes. Both bucks were truly noble looking animals, and your committee found it somewhat difficult to decide as to the merits of the two.

After due deliberation, we award to Mr. Cragin, the first premium of \$5, for his full blood French Merino buck, and to Mr. Dinsmore, the first premium of \$5, for his full blood French Merino ewe. Your committee regret that no second premium was offered by the society on French Merino sheep, we therefore recommend that the society vote a gratuity to Mr. Dinsmore, of \$2.50 for his full blood French Merino buck, and \$2.50 to Mr. Cragin, for his full blood French Merino ewe.

Mr. Dinsmore exhibited a fine specimen of the Silesian breed, in the shape of a buck and two ewes. No premium was offered by the trustees on that description of sheep. Your committee respectfully recommend that the society vote to B. F. Dinsmore a gratuity of \$7, for his full blood Silesian buck and ewes.

Mr. D. M. Lane presented a full blood Spanish Merino buck. We award Mr. Lane the first premium of \$2.00, and first and second premiums of \$3 and \$2 for his half blood French Merino ewes, six in number.

There was a goodly number of common, or mixed blood ewes on the ground, all of which your committee think well worthy of a premium. To Wm. B. Merry we award the first premium for his flock of common blood ewes, and to D. M. Lane the common blood ewes, and to D. M. Lane the common blood ewes, and to D. M. Lane the common blood ewes.

Mr. B. F. Dinsmore entered a pair of Bremen Geese, which your committee intended to examine and notice in their report, but were such "goose" themselves, as to fail of getting so much as a "third eye view" of them.

Your committee forbear making any particular remarks respecting the many points of excellence found in the sheep exhibited by Mr. Dinsmore, and Mr. Cragin, feeling rather sheepish for being so incompetent to furnish such a report as would do justice to such noble animals.

I. S. BIXBY.

On Butter and Cheese.

The committee on butter and cheese make the following report:—

To Mrs. Jonathan Phipps, the first premium on butter; to Mrs. Joshua Hilton the second; and to Mrs. S. W. Tinkham the third.

To Mrs. Wm. Gamage, the first premium on cheese; to Mrs. Cyrus Hilton, the second, and to Mrs. S. W. Tinkham, the third.

Mrs. B. T. DINSMORE.

On Bread.

The committee on bread submit the following report:—

To Mrs. Sumner Gould, the first premium on brown bread; to Mrs. Alden Flint, the second; and to Mrs. S. W. Tinkham, the third.

To Mrs. S. W. Tinkham, the first premium on flour bread; to Mrs. Hanson Light, the second; and to Mrs. W. D. Earle, the third.

Mrs. B. T. WESTON.

On Manufactured Articles.

To C. K. Turner & Co., Skowhegan, one case thick boots, \$1.00; one case boys' boots, \$1.00; to Mrs. John Burns, one piece all wool flannel, 75c; to Miss M. E. Prescott, one piece wool carpet, 75c; one worsted scarf, 25c; one pair nullo blankets, 50c; one pair all wool blankets, 30c; to Mrs. Wm. H. Metcalf, one yarn covered lid, 50c; one wrought scarf, 40c; one bed spread, 25c; to Mrs. G. W. Walker, one knit scarf, 25c; one knit frock, 25c; to Mrs. Susan Dinsmore, one chemise rug, 30c; to Mrs. B. T. Dinsmore, two ottomans, 50c; to Miss Harriet F. Boardman, one wrought scarf, 50c; to Mrs. J. M. Wood, one pair knit drawers, 25c; to Mrs. Pratt, one crocheted shirt, 25c; to Miss Paulina D. Gray, two wrought collars, 25c; to Miss O. L. Currier, under handkerchiefs and cuffs, 50c; to Miss Trankonah Bixby, one wrought scarf, 30c; to Miss Frances A. Bixby, one wrought scarf, 25c; to Mrs. John Cragin,

one piece of cassimere, 75c; to Mrs. Dinsmore Cleveland, two bed spreads, 50c; to Mrs. Wm. Walker, one quilted spread, 40c; one piece stair carpeting, 50c; to Miss Helen C. Sawyer, one piece linen diaper and collar, 40c; to Mrs. J. M. Adams, one muslin collar and two rugs, 50c; to Mrs. Anna Bixby, one rug, 25c; to Mrs. B. T. Dinsmore, one braided rug, 30c; to Miss Frances A. Bixby, one bed spread, 25c; to one tidy bed spread, 40c.

Wm. B. SNOW.

At a meeting of the members of the society held on the day of the Fair, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be tendered to Dr. E. Holmes, for his interesting and practical address, delivered before the society this day.

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be offered to G. W. Chase, Esq., for his several useful addresses delivered before the society. The next annual meeting of this society will be held on the first Saturday of March, 1855, at Madison Bridge, at one o'clock, P. M.

Wm. LANCASTER, Sec'y.

Madison, Nov. 20, 1854.

TIMBER.

How full of graceful sentiment is the following extract from Vaughan's Poem, published in 1640: Sure thou didst flourish once, and many Springs, Many bright mornings, much dew, and many Showers, Pass'd o'er thy head; many light hearts and wings, That now are dead, lodged in thy living towers:

And still a new succession rises, and flies— Fresh groves grow up, and their green branches Towards the old and still-enduring skies, While the low violet thriveth at thy root.

WINTER EVENINGS.

Under this head the *Cleveland Herald* makes some excellent suggestions, which may suit this latitude as well as the West:

"The long winter evenings are coming, and the young men of our city should think how they can best improve their time.

The apprentice and mechanic, the clerk and the laborer, have many evening 'all to themselves.' How will they pass them? In reading, in study, in cultivating the mental and the social faculties, in acquiring knowledge of history and of the world, or in rounds of dissipation and idleness?

The young men of our city of to-day are to give character and direction to our city hereafter. They are to control its destiny, and it is important they should early lay strong and deep the foundations of mental and of moral worth.

The intelligent man, who has integrity of life, has an ever-present introduction to the better part of society. It matters not what his vocation is, if it is useful, necessary labor, he is respected. Elihu Burritt has the respect and esteem of all his neighbors, because of his virtue and intelligence. If a man is not respected it is because he does not deserve and is not entitled to respect.

It is not wealth which commands men to the favor of the community. A good name, intelligence, integrity, industry, are capital for any young man. All can invest in this kind of stock, and it ever yields large dividends.

There is no way in which our young mechanics can better pass their time during the winter evenings than in attending lectures, and in reading history, biography, travels, &c. There is no reason why the man who swings the hammer, or shaves the plane, draws the thread, or works in brass, should not be as well educated as the professional man in all departments of learning outside of his profession.

Let our young men see to it that their minds are cultivated with the greatest care. There are a thousand fields of useful labor in which the intelligent ever have the preference."

Will some of the young men who read our paper sit down and reflect for a few moments upon what they may accomplish during the evenings of the present winter? There are thousands in this city who can reasonably count upon two hours each evening in which to improve their minds. Have any of those who read this paragraph considered what may be accomplished in the way of mental labor in that time? Between now and the middle of next April there are about one hundred and twenty-five days, exclusive of Sundays. If two hours of each day are devoted to study and improvement of the mind, the aggregate of study hours will amount during the time we have mentioned, to two hundred and fifty, equal to twenty-five days of ten hours each. There are few students in schools or colleges who devote so much as ten hours per day to study. Eight hours may be considered a fair average day's work for a student, taking which as the basis of our calculation, it will be seen that the young man who will devote a full winter evening will have improved a full month to study before the days have materially lengthened.

Having made himself familiar with this fact, let our inquirer reflect upon what may be accomplished in these hours of study. Take, for instance, mathematics. We undertake to say that by close application a pretty thorough knowledge of this important branch of mental culture may be obtained. Or a familiarity with some modern language might be acquired in that time. We know a young man, who, without a master, and without any assistance whatever, learned to read the French language with considerable ease during the leisure evening hours of one winter. Whatever course of study or of mental improvement may be fixed upon, (and some definite plan ought to be marked out at outset), the results of a steady and persistent application to that course for two hours of each evening during the winter months will astonish those who have never made an effort to improve the fine which is often worse than misapplied.

We need not dwell upon the great value of the knowledge which may be acquired during the "winter evenings," as well as improving the character of the man in the formation and development of character. Whatever may be the calling of a young man—whether he be a clerk, a mechanic, or a humble laborer—study and self improvement will in time advance him to the best situations in his particular line of business, and even open the way to higher and more profitable positions and to honors of which he may not now even dream.

There are few who attain to success by the force of their own innate shrewdness and ability. Education and self-improvement are more often the stepping stones to honorable positions, to respectability and to wealth. Barium, in his autobiography, tells the story of an old partner of his in the circus business, who used to boast that he acquired wealth by his own shrewdness and industry, without being able to read or write. He learned to write his name from sheer necessity, in consequence of having so many notes to sign. But there are very few instances like this where wealth has been obtained without self-culture. Barium does not inform us what became of his partner, but he is likely to have died poor as to have retained his wealth. At all events it may be safely assumed that he never was anything else but a showman, and that his wealth only served to gild vulgarity, which few ambitious young men would care to imitate. In marked contrast with this showman, whose name is now only known in connection with that of "the greatest humbug of the age," and in illustration of our remarks, we trust it is no violation of propriety to cite Mr. Banks, the present member of Congress from the seventh district in this State. With only a common school education he was apprenticed to a machinist, and while thus laboriously employed, he managed, by improving his winter evenings, to lay by a store of information which qualified him at the age of nineteen to enter a lawyer's office. We have been told that such was his thirst for knowledge, that he often, before the railroad was built, walked from Waltham to Boston, in order to enjoy an hour's reading in the Athenaeum. The career of Mr. Banks since he has been in public life is well known. Although yet a young man, he has been honored with many offices requiring the exercise of much talent, favoring the display of varied intellectual attainments. It is sufficient to say that he has proved equal to the discharge of the duties of every official position in which he has been placed. Although opposed to his Banks in politics, we are happy to bear this testimony to his ability and worth as a man. He furnishes a striking example of what may be accomplished in the formation of character and in the attainment of an honorable position in society by improving the long winter evenings. [Boston Journal.]

AXIOMS IN SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

It is an axiom with good shepherds that sheep should never be permitted to get poor in the fall. Hence, as the feed becomes short and frost-bitten, special care should be given to the flock, and the farmer should find himself at a loss. He wishes to spare his store of fodder as long as he can, and, indeed, while the ground is bare, sheep carry little hay, unless shut entirely from grass. Between "hay and grain," sheep often lose an amount of flesh which they are not able to regain through the winter. A good plan now is to give the best food to be had, yard them on cold or stormy nights, feed them on a little good hay or sheaf oats in the morning, and let them run during the day if the weather is sufficiently moderate. Remembering that they need care and attention, and that they should be kept in as good condition as possible, use your own judgment as to the means to be employed.

Another axiom is, never let a sheep grow poor in winter. It is very hard work to recruit and bring up a half-starved sheep, even if not diseased, and often when the warm days of spring come, they fall one by one, and careless farmers' back lots are strewn with scattered cross-breds. The best remedy is to keep them from getting poor. If one has a large flock, the sheep should be classed off early in winter, into smaller flocks, according to their age and strength, and then be fed accordingly. If they once get poor, a little grain seems to have no good effect, but a little grain given in sheep good order, will assist a good deal in keeping them so. It is a pleasant business to feed a fine flock of sheep in steady cold weather, while nothing can be more unpleasant than the care of a poor half-starved flock, in the trying weather of March and April.

The true way is to never let sheep get poor at any season of the year. This is the axiom in sheep husbandry. [Wool Grower.]

GRANARIES FOR THE STORAGE OF CORN.

Messrs. Hunt, the great millers of Cambrai, have patented a peculiar kind of granary which they have in use for the storing of their corn. In this arrangement the corn fills completely the space in which it is to be preserved, and is kept in constant motion by means of a steam engine. The grain is lifted up and stirred round by means of a helix, and from thence falls upon an apparatus where, by means of a fan, the chaff, dust, and other foreign substances are removed, and the insects and their larvæ destroyed. The corn is then carried back to the same inclined space again, and the operation from time to time repeated. These granaries are considered to be adapted not only for the preservation of corn in good condition, but for that which is already damaged. [Le Génie Industriel, France.]

WINTER FEED OF BREEDING EWES.

Until two or three weeks preceding lambing, it is only necessary that breeding ewes, like other stock sheep, be kept in good, plump ordinary condition. Now are any separate arrangements necessary for them, after that period, in a climate where they obtain succulent food to provide for proper secretion of milk. In backward seasons in the north, where the grass does not start prior to the lambing time, careful stock masters feed their ewes chopped roots, or roots mixed with oil or pea meal. This, in my judgment, is excellent economy. For the effect of the various excrements on the quantity and quality of the milk, see Liebig's Animal Chemistry.

Sheep Husbandry.

Live within your means. The art of living easily as money is to pitch your scale of living one degree below your means. Comfort and enjoyment are more dependent upon ease in the detail of expenditure, than upon one degree difference in the scale.

improvement will in time advance him to the best situations in his particular line of business, and even open the way to higher and more profitable positions and to honors of which he may not now even dream.

There are few who attain to success by the force of their own innate shrewdness and ability. Education and self-improvement are more often the stepping stones to honorable positions, to respectability and to wealth. Barium, in his autobiography, tells the story of an old partner of his in the circus business, who used to boast that he acquired wealth by his own shrewdness and industry, without being able to read or write. He learned to write his name from sheer necessity, in consequence of having so many notes to sign. But there are very few instances like this where wealth has been obtained without self-culture. Barium does not inform us what became of his partner, but he is likely to have died poor as to have retained his wealth. At all events it may be safely assumed that he never was anything else but a showman, and that his wealth only served to gild vulgarity, which few ambitious young men would care to imitate. In marked contrast with this showman, whose name is now only known in connection with that of "the greatest humbug of the age," and in illustration of our remarks, we trust it is no violation of propriety to cite Mr. Banks, the present member of Congress from the seventh district in this State. With only a common school education he was apprenticed to a machinist, and while thus laboriously employed, he managed, by improving his winter evenings, to lay by a store of information which qualified him at the age of nineteen to enter a lawyer's office. We have been told that such was his thirst for knowledge, that he often, before the railroad was built, walked from Waltham to Boston, in order to enjoy an hour's reading in the Athenaeum. The career of Mr. Banks since he has been in public life is well known. Although yet a young man, he has been honored with many offices requiring the exercise of much talent, favoring the display of varied intellectual attainments. It is sufficient to say that he has proved equal to the discharge of the duties of every official position in which he has been placed. Although opposed to his Banks in politics, we are happy to bear this testimony to his ability and worth as a man. He furnishes a striking example of what may be accomplished in the formation of character and in the attainment of an honorable position in society by improving the long winter evenings. [Boston Journal.]

Leaving the transatlantic nations to adjust their political system, in the way they may think best for the common welfare, we consider the part of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abridgment from intimate political participation with distant foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our commerce. This distinction so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked or disregarded, by some leading foreign states. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct on every continent, and now poses, or claims the control of the islands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly animosity upon the acquisition of this country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in impeding our advancement to a spirit of aggression or a passion for political predominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for the protection of this interest, and to secure, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This is a great evil, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for the protection of this interest, and to secure, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for the protection of this interest, and to secure, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This is a great evil, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for the protection of this interest, and to secure, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for the protection of this interest, and to secure, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This is a great evil, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for the protection of this interest, and to secure, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for the protection of this interest, and to secure, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This is a great evil, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for the protection of this interest, and to secure, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for the protection of this interest, and to secure, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

land, two good wells of water, a good house, shed, woodshed, and a large barn. As the subscriber's interest in this land, this firm will be sold at the lowest price. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at North Wayne, Nov. 13, 1864.

S. M. DENNEY.

NOTICE

THE Members of Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company will be held at North Wayne, N. J., on Wednesday, the twelfth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of the following business, viz.:

To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.
To choose a Board of Directors for the year ensuing.
To choose a Treasurer to hold office until again elected.
To choose two WASHINGTON WILCOX, Sec'y.

North Wayne, Nov. 12, 1864. 4969

ERUBIAN GUANO and Super PHOSPHATE of Lime, constantly for sale by J. JOHN MARBLETT.

FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

